FARM AND ORCHARD.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT TOOLS AND WAGONS.

The Best Varieties of Pears—Farm Notes Covering Many Things of Great Importance.

A Butler county (O.) correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* is of the opinion that one need not push his investigations far to conclude that on many farms there is large loss from neglect of vehicles and farm implements. He says: This neglect takes different forms; sometimes it is leaving them exposed to sun and rain, or to keep taps tightened up, or woodwork painted, and often unnecessary expense is incurred and much time lost in going to the blacksmith for repair when, if material was kept on hand, and the work done in time, the farmer could himself do the work and save both time and money. There are farmers who expect to have their tires cut and set every summer, and, before I learned better, I had to have this done twice in a single summer to save the vehicle. I believe that the farmer who will adopt the plan of oiling felloes can dispense entirely or very nearly so with tire setting.

During the extremely dry weather of the past spring I found the tires loose on my buggy, carriage and spring wagon, and determined, on the recommendation of a friend, to try the boiling oil application. I went to my tinner and had him make a pan of heavy galvanized iron, 3 inches, wide, 4 deep in the middle and 2½ feet long. The bottom was curved so that the oil would be deepest in the center, and less oil be required to cover the felloes than if it was straight. The pan cost 50 cents, and a gallon of oil at 65 cents was ample for three carriages and a road cart, fourteen wheels in all. It using it, I dug a trench 18 inches long, 6 inches wide and deep enough so that when the pan was set over it there was 4 inches space under it for fire. The pan was placed close to one side of the trench, so that no blaze could come up on the side where I stood to hold the wheel. I put half a gallon of oil in the pan, started a fire with some fine chips and rotten wood, and when the oil began to boil I set a wheel in and let it stand ten seconds; then turned it a foot or more, so as to bring the next section under the oil, and thus kept slowly turning, until I had turned the wheel twice around. It took about five minutes to a wheel. On examining these wheels the next day I found that tires which I could see under before the application were perfectly tight, and I am told by farmers who have practiced this, that one need not have tires set at all if the felloes are kept saturated with boiling soil. My blacksmith charges me 50 cents for cutting and setting tires, and wheels are often nearly ruined by being run with them loose before being taken to the shop, and if this oiling process will keep them always tight it will make the wheels last many years longer than if they are loose and shaky a part of every summer.

I think not every farmer has learned the value of kerosene (coal oil), both as a preservative of wood and to prevent and remove rust. I think it pays to saturate with kerosene all the woodwork of plows, harrows, rollers and such implements as are necessarily exposed to the weather a good deal. Pour it into all joints and cracks before painting, so as to get the wood full of it. It is wonderfully penetrating, and if taps are so tight that they cannot be started, it will soon loosen them. Last summer a spring wagon seldom used was found with the wheels so gummed on that it was impossible to either turn them or get them off the axle. All the strength of two men could not start them, and we could not take it to the blacksmith without loading it on a sled or wagon, for the wheels would not turn. I tipped the wagon up on one side so as to make the hubs stand perpendicular, and poured the cup at the end of the hub full of kerosene and let it stand. I passed it twice during the forenoon and still found the wheels tight, but when I came to the barn at noon every wheel was loose and came off with perfect ease. When the axles and taps on the end of them get gummed, they can be cleaned perfectly by washing in kerosene, and a half pint will be enough for the taps and axles to a wagon. If you get your hands daubed with wheel grease, a half teacup full of it will cleanse them perfectly, and leave them feeling soft and velvety.

Do farmers generally keep a supply of carriage bolts of all sizes on hand? I have in my workshop a small cupboard with twenty-four pigeon-holes six inches square, like postoffice boxes, and in it I keep a full supply of carriage bolts of all sizes. I buy fifty or one hundred at once, and my hardware merchant charges 1 cent each, and often in an emergency one bolt is worth the price of one hundred. In other pigeon-holes we keep screws, spikes, harness rivets, open rings and links, washers, etc. It is a great comfort when something breaks about a machine when the work is pushing to know where to lay your hands on what you need to repair it with. Care in the use of lubricating oil and paint, and attention to see that machinery is kept in order, will double the time of service of many an expensive piece of machinery, besides saving time and expense. On a large farm I believe it would pay to have a portable forge, and let one of the boys learn something of blacksmithing. Excellent portable forges are for sale at moderate prices, and in many cases would prove valuable. The fact is that in my town our mechanics charge exorbitantly for repairing, and at the present prices of produce we cannot afford to pay a man 50 cents an hour for jobs which we can do ourselves.

I have done employing a carriage painter, for with the hard-finish gloss paint which we can buy any careful man can paint a buggy so that it looks well enough, and the farm buggy or carriage that runs in all weather will look about as well after one or two trips as if painted by a professional. I have lately had my carriage and buggy both painted at home at a cost of a little over $2 for material for both, and just one day's work for each to clean, sand-paper and paint. It would have cost me $25 to have had them painted at the shop, and I should have been kept from using them for two weeks, but this rubber paint requires but one coat to cover perfectly and dries hard in twenty-four hours. I used both buggy and carriage on a dusty road in just twenty-four hours after painting.

BEST VARIETIES OF PEARS.

In examining the nursery catalogues one will see many different varieties of pears, reaching up into the hundreds, but of the really good ones there are but few. Of these, popular opinion, which is generally correct, name the Bartlett, Sickle and Duchess the best. These have long been favorites, and still continue to hold the first place in our affections. In their season on many street corners you will see the Italian with his little stall heaped up high with this sweet and juicy fruit. To grow pears to perfection requires that the soil should be deeply worked and well enriched with fine, rotted manure. A clay loam well pulverized is best for this fruit, and on such a soil, if well cared for, they will grow and continue to bear many years.

Bartlett and Sickle are standards and grow rapidly, making a growth of some two or more feet in a favorable season. Duchess pears are mostly grown as dwarfs, are slow growers and require extra fertilization until they become of some age, before fruiting largely. The best location for an orchard is upon well-drained land, protected from the driving cold winds of winter by a belt of forest trees or a hedge of evergreens.

The finest pear orchard, and the one that produced the most fruit, that sold for the highest prices, was an orchard of about 100 trees worked and manured as a market garden. This garden was kept under constant cultivation and thoroughly manured each year. Some Sickle trees yielded twenty-eight bushels per tree; Bartletts eighteen bushels. Selected fruit sold at wholesale at $2 50 to $3 per bushel.

Owing to strong competition among many amateur growers, prices are much reduced, but even this season sound, fine Bartlett pears command $1 50 to $2 per bushel, wholesale. Some of our finest pears are grown and shipped here from Jersey. For family use, ten trees of each variety here named will be found sufficient. Good-sized, thrifty trees should be chosen, and they should be planted in rows, twenty feet apart each way, kept well worked, all interlacing branches cut off, and, when the soil is enriched, made so by well-rotted, fine compost. Too much manuring will cause the tree to blight. Barren soil and neglected cultivation will yield but meager returns, in fact, scarcely pay for the use of the ground.

Those having faith in pear culture should prepare the ground, get the trees from a reliable near-by nursery, and plant them early in the fall; the last of October is the best time. The soil is in good condition then, and the tree roots will be ready to shoot out and grow very early in spring, before the soil would be fit to work. Let the trees be well staked and tied with rye bands, to keep them from being blown about by the winter storms.

Fruit culture is a delightful occupation, and some of the foremost intellects of the nation have found rest and recreation among their gardens of fruit. Those following it for a living will find much to be done the year through, but, if the will is there, success will follow in time.—*Baltimore American.*

FARM NOTES.

Leaves are excellent for covering turnips that are to be stored in mounds during the winter.

Sheep and cattle should have separate hay-racks, as the rams are sometimes very vicious, and may do injury.

Ashes make a splendid fertilizer for young grass that is just springing up, and enables it to root well before cold weather comes on.

Willows along the banks of a stream greatly aid in protecting the soil from washing should floods occur. Willows are easily grown from cuttings.

Apples are used for food at the experiment stations in making tests, and the results demonstrate that if they cannot be profitably shipped to market they can be fed to stock with advantage.

The New York *Tribune* says that lard softened with kerosene until it will just flow in summer heat makes as good oil for mowers, etc., as that sold by dealers at 100 per cent. profit—much better than some of it.

When potatoes are fed to hogs, particularly those which are fattening, they should be boiled, mixed with meal and mashed while warm. A big wooden beetle can be used in mashing them, when turned into a barrel.

When storing cabbage for winter place them in a trench with the heads down and stalks up. If the trench cannot be made on high ground place the heads on the ground and bank up well so as to shed the water off.

Instead of using the inferior apples for making cider, to be converted into vinegar, only the sound, unblemished fruit should be put in the press, as the quality of the cider is affected by the condition of the apples.

The cause of milk sickness, says Mr. Benjamin Spradlin, of Kentucky, is lobelia, which is eaten by the animals. Lobelia, after it has so far matured as to produce seed, will invariably produce milk sickness after it is eaten.

It is suggested that no food is more greedily eaten by pigs, at any age, than beets. Succulent vegetables are relished by pigs, and it is better to vary their rations than to feed the swine on corn exclusively. They are less liable to cholera.

The poppy forms a network of roots that cannot be exterminated without great difficulty. French engineers are now sowing newly-constructed railway embankment with poppies, with a view to prevent their destruction by heavy rains.

The longer the corn-fodder remains stacked in the field the darker it will become in color from exposure, and the greater the deterioration in the quality of the blades. Bright fodder is more highly relished by stock, as it is tender, while exposed fodder gradually becomes tough.

Peach trees will sometimes partially renew themselves if the dead limbs and twigs are cut away. In this manner a tree may be induced to bear a year or two longer, but when the tree is old, and the new wood grows slowly, it may be of little advantage to attempt to prolong its existence.

The time to apply lime is in the fall, so as to allow it time to act on the soil. The beneficial effects of lime may not be apparent until the second season, much depending upon the condition of the soil and its composition. It should be applied on the surface, to be carried down by the rains, and not plowed in.

It should be set down as a rule and strictly adhered to, that no noxious plant should be permitted to mature its seed on any part of the farm or along any roadside connections to the farm. It is the bounden duty of every farmer to destroy and utterly exterminate the weeds on the roads that pass through or along his farm.

Small breeds of fowls lay as large eggs as do the large breeds. The Black Spanish produces the largest eggs. The Leghorn, which is a small fowl, lays large white eggs. The Brahma and Cochin, which are the largest breeds of fowls, lay dark eggs. They are also excellent winter layers, but are slow in reaching maturity.

Quince trees are benefited by heavy manuring more than any other fruit trees, and if the ground around the trees is well covered with manure this fall the beneficial effects of the manure will be very marked next spring. Too much manure around peach trees, however, sometimes does harm, but a light covering of compost will be beneficial.

A few days ago T. H. Adams, of Clarksville, Ga., cut a perfectly sound, fresh-looking muskmelon he had just received from Banks county, and upon examination it was found that a number of the seeds had sprouted and had roots nearly an inch long. The melon was perfectly sound and the flesh firm and nice. This is certainly a strange freak of nature.

A writer says that "an exceedingly delicate and fine-flavored butter may be made by wrapping the cream in a napkin or clean cloth and burying it a foot or more in the earth for from twelve to twenty hours." We mention this plan for the benefit of the boy who has to do the churning. He can bury his cream and play marbles till the "butter comes." That will beat the new-fangled butter-separator.

The beet sugar industry has made great strides within the past few years. In Germany last year there were 391 manufactories, using 7,000,000 tons of beets and producing (exclusive of molasses) 910,698 tons of sugar. In France, 391 (a coincidence) manufactories, using 4,900,700 tons of beets and producing 416,044 tons of raw sugar, besides molasses. In Austria-Hungary, 209 factories, using 4,287,087 tons of beets and producing 428,616 tons of raw sugar. In Belgium, 111 factories; 105,191 tons raw sugar. The beet sugar industry is expected to make important progress in the United States within the ensuing decade.

In regard to cutting off the seed end of potatoes and throwing them away, J. M. Smith says: "Last year I saved a bushel of the seed ends and planted them by themselves right in the middle of the piece of two or three acres that I was planting, and I found, when we came to dig them, that the yield was just about the same, and the potatoes about the same size. But those coming from the seed end were nearly a week earlier than the others."

Rye straw is preferred for bedding, as it is long and easily spread over the stalls; but in preparing the bed some consideration must be given the handling of the manure and absorbents, for which reason the material will give better results, so far as labor is concerned, if cut up for bedding. Wheat straw is equally as good. The finer and shorter the bedding material the better it will absorb the liquids. As soon as the leaves begin to drop they should be raked up and hauled to the stables for bedding.

It requires but a small plat of raspberries to give an abundant supply for a family. They should not be set out until late in the fall or early spring, and if a protected location be selected for them they will bear a little earlier than if exposed. The raspberry delights in a rich soil, and the canes should be well manured every season. The red variety is the best, and sends up new plants from the roots, which soon gives a thick mass of canes in the row. The black caps are propagated by rooting the tips of the canes, which are bent to the ground and covered.

LITERARY NOTES.

The souvenirs for the New Year are already announced, and are generally of literary merit.

Charles D. George is to send from G. P. Putnam's press a new collection of the works of Walpole.

Professor Holden, of the Lick Observatory, is to contribute to the *Century* a series of astronomical articles.

Lydia Hoyt Fomer has written a refutation of Robert Elsmere, and Ogilvie of New York will presently give it to the reading public.

William Henry Bishop, the novelist, has gone to his new home, the Villa Blanoheri, near Nice. He recently made a tour through Spain.

Lester Wallack's "Memoirs," which many were unable to procure early in the year, owing to the limited edition, is now to be issued in a new and cheaper form.

Oscar Fay Adams, the poet, is writing a life of Jane Austen. At present he is in England visiting her old home and haunts to gather additional material for the biograpy.

Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale University, will contribute to literature during the coming season a series of papers on "The Nature and Method of Revelation."

Miss Orelia K. Bell, a charming young poetess of Atlanta, enjoys the distinction of being thought by her neighbors the legitimate successor of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"An Experimental Study in the Domain of Hypnotism," by R. von Krafft-Ebing, Professor of Psychiatry and Nervous Disease in the University of Graz, Austria, is soon to appear.

Irene E. Jerome's new illustrated volume, to be issued by Lee & Shepard, is to be entitled "In a Fair Country," and is to be introduced by one hundred pages from the pen of Colonel Higginson.

Paul B. Du Chaillu's great work, "The Viking Age," the publication of which has been several times postponed owing to the vastness of the work, is now definitely announced for issuance next month.

Joaquin Miller, who gave to the incipient State of Idaho its name, says that it is written and spelled improperly. The correct form is Idahho, with the accent on the middle syllable. The name means the light on the mountains.

Edmund Gosse declares that Herbert Spencer's books do not cover the cost of their publication, to say nothing of leaving a profit for the philosopher himself. Neither does Mr. Swinburne nor Leslie Stephen derive any considerable profit from their writings.

Emile de Lave'eye, the European publicist, says in the October *Forum* that a hundred years hence, leaving China out of the question, there will be two colossal powers in the world, beside which Germany, England, France and Italy will be as pigmies—the United States and Russia.

"The Wooing of Grandmother Grey" is a new poem by Kate Tannatt Woods. A stanza runs thus:

"'I was thinkin', Jabez,' said Grandmother Grey.
How it all was so long ago,
When you lived with your father miles away,
And the ground was covered with heaps of snow.'"

Edward Wakefield, who has written an explanation of the Australian ballot system, has several times been a member of the Australian Parliament from New Zealand, and has both been elected and defeated under the workings of the law. Mr. Wakefield is an Englishmen by birth who has had a wide experience in politics in Australia.

Bishop F. D. Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., lives according to the common sense requirement of plain living and high thinking. He does not occupy the town residence provided for him by his diocese, preferring an unpretentious house in the suburbs, where he is in close contact with nature and suffers none of the distractions of city residence. From this retreat he writes of "The Frivolities of Fashion."

"Ouida" is hard on her brother novelists—even to the extent of writing about Rider Haggard's "pasteboard inanity." She declares that the English literature of today is "beyond all, lacking in those artistic qualities, those qualities of style which constitute the especial literary excellence of a literature, and for which French literature is at all times conspicuous. Style seems by the English writer to be considered a thing with which he has nothing to do. In a nation which had consciousness of style, the grotesque, unpolished and often barbarous diction of Carlyle and Dickens would never have been allowed to disfigure their talent, because, before they would have addressed a lettered audience they would have studied the art of letters But it is not only defects of style which injure English literature; it is a want of knowledge of the world, a Puritanism, a hypocrisy, a timidity, which lie like lead upon it, and check its full development, and keep it in swaddling clothes ill-fitting manhood."

JOYS OB DE FAWM HAN'.

Whun de cotton pickin' time come 'roun'
De fawm han's fingas fly,
What de sunshine bu'nin' up de groun'
An' de cotton boll am dry;
But whun de cotton dun picked out
An' sto'ed up in de bin,
Da ole man tek de fiddle down
An' de happy time b'gin.

Da's heaps er folks what nebber seed
De wuck de fawm han' do,
An' nary one kaint unnerstan'
Whut he got ter worry troo;
If dey did d'yous reckon dey's gwine ter car'
Whun he cut de pigin wing,
Or jine de chillun in de chune
Whun de glory song dey sing?

Deedy no! dis chile doan b'leeve dat,
'Taint no use ter tole him so,
De good Lawd meker leetle playtime
For de wuckas hyer b'low,
So come by, chillun, jine de cho'us,
Mek de cab'n winder shake.
Whun de fawm han' he git lively
Deu he gwine ter tek de cake.

—*Frank B. Welch in Time.*

AFFECTIONS of the bowels, so prevalent in children, cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator.

RECENT MAGAZINES.

The "Century" for October (Century Company, New York,) is a number of very strong attractions. It is richly illustrated and its contents are exceedingly varied and voluminous. Among the more prominent features are "In East-Siberian Silver Mines," by George Kennan; "Moliere and Shakespeare," by C. Coquelin; "Baseball—for the Spectator," by Walter Camp; "Lincoln," by John G. Nicolay and John Hay; "Italian Old Masters," by W. J. Stillman; "Three Jewish Kings," by Edward L. Wilson; "The Pretty Girls in the West," by Mary Hallock Foote; "On a Great Poet's Obscurity," by Robert Underwood Johnson; "The Longworth Mystery," by Young E. Allison; "Compensation," by Stuart Sterne; "Songs of Ireland," by Jennie E. T. Dowe; "Ben and Judas," by Maurice Thompson; "Reminiscences of the Herschels," by Maria Mitchell; "The Old Bascomb Place" (Conclusion), by Joel Chandler Harris; "The Training of the Teacher," by Nicholas Murray Butler; "Manual Training as a Factor in Modern Education," by Francis Newton Thorpe; "The Democratic Ideal in Education," by Felix Adler: "Illusions," by H. S. Sandford, Jr.; "War Diary of a Union Woman in the South," by George W. Cable; "History and Current Politics;" "A New College for Women;" "A View of the Confederacy from the Inside," by Judge John A. Campbell; "The Single Tax on Land Values," by William S. Kahnweiler; "Country Roads," by R. A. Learned; "Irish Estates," by George W. Ruxton.

The leading article in the October "Forum" is a review of the political situation in Europe, by Professor Emile de Laveleye. It is a comprehensive inside view of the political status of all Europe. Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois, writes an elaborate article to show that protection is of greater benefit to the farmers than to any other class. Thomas L. James, who was Postmaster-General under President Arthur, points out the postal reforms that are now greatly needed. Edward Wakefield, a member of the Australian Parliament, writes from his experience as a politician about the Australian ballot system. Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, explains in detail the workings of compulsory insurance of employes in Germany. Bishop Huntington makes a keen analysis of the frivolities of fashionable life. Professor William T. Harris, reviews the system of State socialism explained in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." The Rev. John Snyder, of St. Louis, writes "Prejudice Against the Negro." Other articles are "The Love Notoriety," by Frances Power Cobbe; "Making a Name in Literature," by Edmund Gosse; and "Democracy in the Household," by Elisa Lynn Linton.

The "Overland Monthly" (San Francisco) for October is an unusually interesting number. The opening article, an account of the attack on the white settlements at the Cascades, in Oregon, by the Yakima Indians, in 1856. The article is illustrated by re-production of photographs of the scene of the struggle and of sketches, made by L. W. Coe, shortly after the engagement. The other illustrated article is an account of the recent developments of electrical science, by Mr. Brock. The death of ex-Judge Terry renders Colonel E. G. Waite's estimate of his life and character peculiarly interesting. James O'Meara, in a well-considered article, considers the outlook for the railroads of this country in their contest with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and suggests the proper action for Congress to take in the premises, and A. G. Tassin finishes his interesting account of the Apache Indians. Of the serials, "The Cabin by the Live Oak" reaches a happy conclusion and the first installment of "A Tale of the Incredible," by Leonard Kip, suggests a somewhat mysterious complication.

"St. Nicholas" for October (Century Company, New York) is as bright as ever in illustration and as interesting in text. Among the leading articles are: "Among Dogs of High Degree," by Noah Brooks; "The Creature With No Claws," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Almost a Tragedy," by Celia Thaxter; "A Doll on Mount Etna," by E. Cavazza; "Make-Believe," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell; "The Great Procession," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "About Ted Russell," by Eleanor Putnam; "The Making of a Great Steel Gun," by G. F. Muller; "The Journey," by L. Frank Tooker; "Dora Miller's Wonder Ball," by Lucy Lincoln Montgomery; "Among the Florida Keys" (serial), by Charles Frederick Holder; "Skilled Chinese Youth," by Charles Howard Johnson; "The First American," by F. S. Delienbaugh; "My Dog," by William Dudley Foulke; "Where Salmon Are Plentiful," by Julian Ralph; "Mother Goose Sonnets," by Harriet S. Morgridge; "The Bunny Stories," by John H. Jewett; "A Close Corporation," by Ruth Putnam.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for October (D. Appleton & Co., New York), in addition to the editorials, scientific, miscellany and the reviews, has these among the more valuable papers of the issue: "Pensions for All," by General M. M. Trumbull; "The Old and the New Phrenology," by Professor M. Allen Starr, M. D., Ph. D.; "Life at the Cameroons," by Robert Muller, M. D.; "Evolutions as Taught in a Theological Seminary," by Rollo Ogden; "The Art of Prolonging Life," by Dr. Robson Boose; "Education in Egypt," by F. C. H. Wendel, Ph. D.; "The Bronze Age in Sweden," by W. H. Larrabee; "Digestion and Related Functions," by Professor Wesley Mills; "The Chemist as a Constructor," by W. Bernhardt; "The Home of the Ferns," by T. Johnston Evans; "Original of Some General Errors," by Herr S. Exner; "The Pleasure of Motion," by M. P. Souriaou; "The History of the Fork," by J. von Falke.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for October has these leading papers: "The Begum's Daughter" (serial), by Edwin Lassetter Bynner; "A Non-Combattant's War Reminiscences," by J. R. Kendrick; "The Monmouth and Newport Campaigns," by John Fiske; "Prismatics," by Sophia Kirk; "The Closing Scenes of the Iliad," by William Cranston Lawton; "In the Harara," by Clinton Scollard; "Dave's Neckliss," by Charles W. Chesnutt; "The Government and Its Creditors," by Henry Loomis Nelson; "Ladies and Learning," by L. D. Morgan; "Fiction in the Pulpit," by Agnes Repplier; "The Plaint of the Rose," by John B. Tabb; "The Tragic Muse" (serial), by Henry James; "Theodore Dwight Woolsey," by Joseph Henry Thayer; "The Butterflies of the Eastern United States," "The Beginnings of New England."

The October number of "The Church at Home and Abroad" (Pryesbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia), has papers on a great variety of subjects, some of the better are: "Universities' Mission to Central America," Rev. James Johnston, A. S. A.; "Educational System of Japan," G. W. Knox, D. D.; "Laws of Turkey Concerning Books," H. H. Jessup, D. D.; "Progress in Persia," Rev. J. L. Potter; "Work in Teheran," Rev. J. L. Potter; "Intemperance in the Capital of Persia," Rev. L. F. Esselstyn; "Boys' School in Tabriz, Persia," Rev. S. G. Wilson; "Persecution in Persia," Rev. S. G. Wilson; "Mr. Moody's Evangelistic Training School," D. W. Poor, D. D.; "Higher Education for Colored People," D. S. Satterfield, D. D.

The "Sanitarian" for September (Dr. A. N. Bell, editor; American News Company, New York, publishers) is a number of special value, on account of the public interest in the subjects treated, among them being: "Chief Requirements of Health," Wilson Noble, M. P.; "Therapy of Ocean Climate," A. L. Gihon, A. M., M. D., United States Navy; "Influence of an Ocean Atmosphere on a Staid Population, with Special Reference to Consumption," A. N. Bell, A. M., M. D.; "The Waring System of Sewerage," Arthur Holick, Ph. B.; "Disposal of Sewage in Small Towns;" "Simplified Water Analysis," Theodore Deecke, M. D., "Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation," Dr. Horatio R. Storer.

"Belford's Magazine" (Belford, Clarke & Co., New York), for October, has a large number of papers, stories, poems, etc., among which we make special note of these: "The Protectionist's View of It," by Hon. Thomas B. Reed; "How the Major Cured Them," by Marchesa Lanza; "Expected and Strictly Confidential," by General H. V. Boynton; "Mr. Tittiwit's Revolver," by Bernard McEvoy; "The Coming Subjection of Man," by Elizabeth Bisland; "An Electric Flash," by J. W. O'Brien, M. D.; "Does the Majority Rule?" by Jefferson Davis; "Anonymous Journalism and Its Effects," by Judge John P. Altgeld; "The Devil's Anvil," a novel, (complete), by Mary Kyle Dallas.

The "Wide Awake" for October (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston), is a bright and very entertaining number. General O. O. Howard has written an article for the young folks entitled "How Many Indians in the United States?" Miss Rose Kingsley, Charles Kingsley's daughter, has a valuable contribution about "The Boy Who Invented the Telegraph;" Mrs. Goddard Orpen in her "Famous Stones" series, gives a page of French history. After excepting Mrs. White's Public School Cooking paper about dainty preparations for invalids, and the kindred one by Mrs. Cavazza about "Sleep Slippers," and Prof. Starr's "Geological Talk," and Mrs. Claflin's "behavior" letter, the remainder of the number is given up to stories, poems and pictures; notable among the latter is Mr. Bridgman's amusing Court Calendar and the eighteen Prize Nonsense Animals. The serials are Margaret Sidney's "Peppers" and Susan Coolidge's "Little Knight of Labor." The short stories are "Patsey at Scotia," by Leigh Young, "Niobe," by Anna H. Wayne, "Salem Gibraltars," by Elisabeth Merritt Gosse, and "Tom the *Star* Boy," by Miss Bisley Seward.

The "North American Review" for October has these papers: "The Warning of the English Strikes," by Henry George; "Progress and the Post," by Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster-General; "The Tyranny of Labor Organizations," by Austin Corbin; "Obstruction in the National House," by Thomas B. Reed, M. C.; "Theaters, Halls and Audiences," by Dion Boucicault; "A Storm-Center in Theology," by Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D.; "An English View of the Civil War," by Viscount Wolseley; "Ericsson and his Monitor," by Professor Charles W. MacCord; "Lord Wolseley's Mistakes," by Jefferson Davis; "The Open Door of Quackery," by Dr. William G. Eggleston, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus; "Europe in Persian Eyes," by S. G. W. Benjamin; "The Money Value of a Human Life," by John M. Holcombe; "Naval Education in the Future," by Lieutenant G. L. Carden; "Will our Coal Supply ever be Exhausted?" by Edward P. Jackson.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for October is very welcome, for it is a "family magazine" pure and simple. Arabella M. Hopkinson's serial, "A Woman's Strength," is continued, followed by "Next of Kin Wanted." There is a sensible article on "How to Dress Your Children," and a story called the "Missing Dean." "'A Sugaring Off' Party in Canada," is described, followed by two chapters on "Our Friends the Horses." "The Family Doctor" argues, not apropos of the Elixir of Life, however, that a man may live to be ninety. "In the Old Palace of Croydon," is a pleasing paper, the London and Paris fashion letters are full of practical hints, and "The Gatherer's" record of new and useful inventions is complete. The serials "Engaged to be Married," and "A Man in a Million," are continued, and there are poems and music to add to the variety. Cassell & Co., London and New York.

The "New Review" for September (edited by Archibald Grove; Longman, Green & Co., New York and London), has these papers: "The Armenian Question," by M. Sevasly; "A Century of French Art at the Paris Exhibition," by Claude Phillips; "The Progress of Co operation," I. in England, by George Jacob Holyoake; II. in France, by M. Millerand; "Pitt and Talleyrand in 1792," by the Baroness Blaze de Bury; "The Dying Drama," by William Archer; "The French Elections," by Jos. Reinach; "Thomson's Travels in Morocco," by Edward Clodd; "Wrestling in Japan," by the Hon. George N. Curzon, M. P.

The October number of the "English Illustrated Magazine" (Macmillan & Co., London and New York), comes in a new dress and with the letter-press printed across the page, the magazine is also considerably increased in size. Its contents are varied and of much interest, and the articles are from the pens of foremost English writers. A new story is begun in this number by the Earl of Lytton, entitled "The Ring of Amasis." The magazine is generally much improved and beautified. It remains, however, one of the cheapest-priced magazines known to current literature.

The "Magazine of American History" (Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, New York), is a number of special interest, since it takes up the history of a famous Western city, and accompanies the text with several fine large portraits; and it has also a valuable paper on "Georgia—the Only Free Colony;" a poem on S. L. M. Barlow, by George Ticknor Curtis; a paper on the celebrations a hundred years ago in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus; "Financial Condition of New York in 1833;" "Antiquity of the Tupper Family," and many other interesting papers.

The "Ladies' Home Journal" (Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia) for September has a great variety of reading matter of good character, clean and elevating in tone, and of sustained interest. Some of the illustrations are photo-gravures, and very handsome. There are departments for the nursery, for young readers, for the library, the kitchen, the boudoir and the conservatory. It is a very attractive monthly, and remarkably cheap in subscription price.

"The Spellbinder" is a monthly quarto, issued as a review, devoted to the Republican organization. It is published by "The Spellbinder Company, New York," and the second or September number opens with a fine portrait of Vice-President Morton. It is edited by Delmore Elwell. It has articles treating of national industrial progress, progressive legislation, party news, political activities, etc.

The "Home-Maker" for September, edited by Marion Harland, and published by the Home-Maker Company, New York, has a great variety of articles by writers of established high character on household health, art in the household, gardening, fashions, homework, decoration, the larder, kitchen and table, cooking for invalids, cheap living, together with stories and poems.

The "Kindergarten" (Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago), is again at hand, and proves, as we anticipated, a journal of growing importance and value. The kindergarten system is extending so rapidly over the country that it is rather a matter of surprise that there has not before this been established a Western journal devoted to its interests.

"Harper's Young People" comes to hand weekly, and continues to be, what we have always claimed for it, the foremost weekly for children, in its method, its literary character, and its influence upon young minds.

S. W. Straub's "Song Friend" (Chicago) for the current month is well supplied with vocal and instrumental music.

Dr. Brown-Sequard expresses himself as astonished and disgusted with the manner in which his theory regarding the elixir of youth has been received in this country and England. He claims that he should not be held responsible for the misapplication of his reasoning made by sensationalists. The bungling of charlatans he especially regrets. "Epicurus was not an Epicurean, Plato was not a Platonist, Aristotle was not an Aristotelian, Dr. Pusey was not a Puseyite," says Brown-Sequard, who hopes he is not a Brown-Sequardist.

MORE convenient than a pill is Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is made both liquid and powder.

A PLANTERS EXPERIENCE.

"My plantation is in a malarial district where fever and ague prevails. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Tutt's Pills

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no furthur trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

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ASYLUM SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

— FOR THE —

State Insane Asylum!

— AT —

STOCKTON.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE of the State of California, entitled "An Act Concerning the Insane Asylum of the State of California," approved April 4, 1870, and the existing law governing said institution, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by N. M. ORR, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California, at his office, 209 and 211 Channel street, Stockton, up to 9 o'clock A. M., on

The 28th Day of October, 1889,

For furnishing the following supplies to said Asylum for the term of six months, commencing NOVEMBER 1, 1889, and ending MAY 1, 1890, said supplies consisting of the following schedule, and to be delivered as ordered:

Groceries and Provisions.

10,000 pounds dairy salt.
500 pounds Duryea's starch.
18,000 pounds Bayo beans.
8,000 pounds China rice, No. 1.
150 gallons coal oil, Pratt's Astral.
450 gallons wine vinegar.
12 dozen Bath brick.
12 half-barrels Columbia river salmon.
12 cases codfish, 100 pounds each.
36 reams straw paper.
300 pounds black pepper, in 5-pound cans.
100 pounds mustard, in 5-pound cans.
50 pounds ginger, in 5-pound cans.
50 pounds allspice, in 5 pound cans.
1,500 pounds breakfast bacon.
1,200 pounds Whittaker hams.
1,000 pounds salt pork, extra quality.
900 pounds A. & C. bacon.
1,000 pounds soda crackers, No. 1.
280 pounds Royal Baking Powder.
600 pounds rolled oats.
300 pounds germea, in cases.
200 pounds pearl tapioca.
200 pounds sago.
600 pounds dried currants.
2,000 pounds dried apples, first quality.
1,000 dozen fresh California eggs.
10 gross Safety matches, large size.
100 gallons mixed pickles.
3 dozen Lucca olive oil.
12 boxes macaroni, No. 1.
12 boxes vermicilli, No. 1.
50 pounds bluing.
12 dozen scrub brushes.
2 dozen whitewash brushes, No. 8.
3 dozen hair floor brushes.
3 dozen counter brushes.
6 dozen mop handles, combination.

Sugar and Syrup.

18,000 pounds Extra C sugar.
10,000 pounds dry granulated sugar.
2,000 gallons American golden syrup.

Coffee and Tea.

9,000 pounds Costa Rica coffee.
1,800 pounds English Breakfast tea, No. 320.
1,200 pounds Japan tea, uncolored, No. 163.

Soap.

6,000 pounds laundry soap, bidders to furnish samples.
60 boxes Star of the Kitchen soap.

Lye and Soda.

2,400 pounds concentrated lye.
6,000 pounds sal soda.

Flour, Bran and Grain.

1,200 barrels bakers' extra flour.
12 barrels graham flour.
15,000 pounds cornmeal.
15,000 pounds cracked wheat.
20,000 pounds ground barley.
30,000 pounds bran.
10,000 pounds shorts.

Clothing and Hats.

As per sample, 100 dozen gray wool overshirts, 27 inches wide by 33 inches long.
75 dozen hickory shirts, 27 inches wide by 33 inches long.
As per sample, 30 dozen winter coats, size 37 to 42.
As per sample, 60 dozen cottonade pants, canton flannel lined—size (waist), 32 to 42.
6 dozen duck overalls, canton flannel lined—size (waist), 32 to 42.
120 dozen wool socks.
60 dozen wool hats—size, from 7 to 7⅝.
78 dozen suspenders.
15 dozen undershirts, as per sample.
15 dozen drawers, as per sample.

Dry Goods.

1,500 yards 6-4 unbleached Pequot sheeting—full width.
1,000 yards bedticking (Amoskeag mills A. C. A.), 32 inches wide.
1,000 yards 4-4 unbleached Indian Head sheeting.
900 yards crash, Russian flax XX.
400 yards 4-4 Lonsdale muslin, bleached.
400 yards 4-4 Wamsutta cotton, bleached, O. XX.
200 yards 5-4 Pequot bleached sheeting.
500 yards Amoskeag cheviot.
500 yards York 1.
500 yards Drap de Venise—dress gingham.
100 yards table linen.
150 dozen Coates' cotton thread.
48 dozen ladies' ribbed wool hose—size, 9 and 10.
15 dozen half-bleached huck towels—20x38.
4 dozen white bedspreads.
40 pounds Barbour's drab linen carpet thread, 1 pound boxes.

Shoes.

42 dozen men's brogans, from 7 to 11.
30 dozen men's slippers, from 8 to 12.
30 dozen ladies' buskins, 4 to 8.
20 dozen ladies' plush slippers, from 3 to 7.

Crockery and Glassware.

12 dozen tumblers.
12 dozen saucers.
6 dozen pie plates.
2 dozen tubular lantern globes.
12 dozen cups and saucers.
12 dozen coffee mugs.
8 dozen soup plates.
8 dozen breakfast plates.
8 dozen dinner plates.
6 dozen chambers.

Tobacco.

1,800 pounds plug tobacco, ¼ pound plugs.
6 gross fine-cut tobacco, in oz. packages.

Keg Butter.

18,000 pounds best coast packed keg butter.

Fresh Dairy Butter.

5,000 pounds fresh dairy butter, No. 1.

Potatoes.

180,000 pounds potatoes, No. 1.

Fresh Beef and Mutton.

137,000 pounds fresh beef, No. 1, to be delivered in sides and cut up at the Asylum.
30,000 pounds fresh mutton, No. 1.
350 pounds sausage, No. 1.

Wood.

20 cords willow wood, four feet in length.

Coal.

800 tons coal, to be delivered on the wharf in Stockton as ordered, wharfage to be paid by contractor.

Bidders are required to specify the kind of coal, by naming the mine from which it is taken, or using the name by which it is designated in commerce. 2,240 pounds will be required for a ton, the coal to be weighed at Stockton at the expense of the Asylum, on scales licensed and employed for public use.

60 tons Wellington coal, or other coal of equal quality, to be delivered as ordered.

The above-named articles are all to be of the best qualities, subject to the approval of the Medical Superintendent, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as he may desire. And it is understood that if a greater quantity of any article than above mentioned shall be required by the Medical Superintendent, the same shall be furnished by the contractor at the contract price. The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; and no bid will be considered unless accompanied with a written guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract and furnish bonds for the faithful performance thereof, provided the contract is awarded to said party.

Parties making proposals are specially referred to Section 3235 of the Political Code, approved March 17, 1887:

SECTION 3235. No supplies of any kind or character for the benefit of the State, or to be paid for by any moneys appropriated or to be appropriated by the State, manufactured or grown in this State, which are in whole or in part the product of Mongolian labor, shall be purchased by the officials of this State having the control of any public institution under the control of the State, or of any county, city and county, city or town thereof.

The Board reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, or otherwise unsatisfactory.

Parties to whom contracts shall be awarded shall file bonds with the Secretary, N. M. Orr, on or before November 1, 1889.

Separate bids will be received for:
Groceries and Provisions.
Sugar and Syrup.
Coffee and Tea.
Soap.
Lye and Soda.
Flour, Bran and Grain.
Clothing and Hats.
Dry Goods.
Shoes.
Crockery and Glassware.
Tobacco.
Keg Butter.
Fresh Dairy Butter.
Potatoes.
Fresh Beef and Mutton.
Wood.
Coal.

Payment to be made monthly in cash.

Bids to be addressed to N. M. Orr, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Stockton State Insane Asylum, Stockton, and indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for Furnishing Supplies."

Samples of articles required may be seen at the storeroom of the Asylum.

In order to preserve uniformity and facilitate the award, it has been resolved to receive no bids unless made upon blank forms furnished by the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Stockton Insane Asylum of the State of California at Stockton. N. M. ORR, Secretary.

o5-3wTTS

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This land is all well-fenced in several divisions.

A fine dwelling of nine rooms, with modern improvements; two steam pumps; one windmill; water tanks; warehouse on the railroad, paying not less than $500 per year rental; also, a large new barn. Situated on the north line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, and running to the river. About ten miles from this city. THIS FARM MUST BE SOLD; the price has been reduced to make it a bargain. ☞ All the Farming Utensils of every kind go with the ranch for $40,000. 548

16 ACRES NEAR ROUTIER'S Station; 14 acres in vineyard; dwelling and stable; deep soil. Price, $3,600. 585

$45 PER ACRE, 40 ACRES, ONE mile from Florin Station; all fenced; good soil. 617

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For Sale a Piece of Property on J street for $38,000 that will Rent for $375 per month, or $4,500 per year, divided among four tenants.

Allow $700 per annum for taxes and other expenses, and it leaves $3,800, or 10 per cent. on $38,000. If you want this, call early. For full particulars see

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